
UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

Final Examination
Academic Session 2008/2009

April 2009

JIM 317 – Differential Equations II
[Persamaan Pembezaan II]

Duration : 3 hours
[Masa: 3 jam]

Please ensure that this examination paper contains NINE printed pages before you begin the examination.

Answer ALL questions. You may answer either in Bahasa Malaysia or in English.

Read the instructions carefully before answering.

Each question is worth 100 marks.

[Sila pastikan bahawa kertas peperiksaan ini mengandungi SEMBILAN muka surat yang bercetak sebelum anda memulakan peperiksaan ini.]

Jawab SEMUA soalan. Anda dibenarkan menjawab sama ada dalam Bahasa Malaysia atau Bahasa Inggeris.

Baca arahan dengan teliti sebelum anda menjawab soalan.

Setiap soalan diperuntukkan 100 markah.]

1. Consider the differential equation

$$x^2 y'' + (x^2 + x)y' - y = 0, \quad x > 0.$$

- (a) Show that $x = 0$ is a regular singular point.

(15 marks)

- (b) By attempting the solution of the form

$$y = x^r \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n,$$

show that the roots for the indicial equation are $r = \pm 1$.

(30 marks)

- (c) For $r = 1$, show that one linearly independent solution is

$$y_1 = x \left[1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k 2}{(k+2)!} x^k \right].$$

(25 marks)

- (d) Determine the second Frobenius solution corresponding to the indicial root $r = -1$.

(30 marks)

2. Consider the Sturm-Liouville boundary value problem

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(p(x) \frac{dy}{dx} \right) + (q(x) + \lambda r(x)) y = 0$$

$$\alpha_1 y(a) + \alpha_2 y'(a) = 0$$

$$\beta_1 y(b) + \beta_2 y'(b) = 0,$$

where $p(x)$, $p'(x)$, $q(x)$ and $r(x)$ are continuous on the interval $a \leq x \leq b$.

- (a) Explain the terms 'eigenvalue' and 'eigenfunction'.

(25 marks)

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- (b) Show that if $\phi_n(x)$ and $\phi_m(x)$ are eigenfunctions associated with the distinct eigenvalues λ_n and λ_m respectively, then

$$\int_a^b \phi_n(x) \phi_m(x) r(x) dx = 0.$$

(40 marks)

- (c) Assume a given function $f(x)$ can be expanded in an infinite series of an eigenfunctions $\phi_n(x)$ in the form

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n \phi_n(x).$$

Derive the expression for c_n .

(35 marks)

3. (a) Write the differential equation

$$x(1-x)y'' - 2xy' + \lambda y = 0, \quad 0 < x < 1$$

in the form of Sturm-Liouville equation.

(40 marks)

- (b) Find the eigenvalues and eigenfunctions of the boundary value problem

$$\begin{aligned} x^3 y'' + 3x^2 y' + \lambda xy &= 0, & 1 \leq x \leq e \\ y(1) &= 0, & y(e) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

(60 marks)

- 4 (a) Given a non-linear autonomous differential equation

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = y^2(y^2 - 1),$$

- (i) find all the critical points and write the equilibrium solutions,
- (ii) give a rough sketch of the graph $\frac{dy}{dt}$ against y ,
- (iii) describe the long term behaviour of the solutions and state the stability of the equilibrium solutions.

(40 marks)

- (b) A mathematical model of the behaviour of two interacting species P and Q is described by the coupled differential equations,

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = x(7 - 2x) - 3xy, \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = y(10 - 2y) - 4xy,$$

where $x(t)$ and $y(t)$ are the population densities of the two species P and Q respectively. Find and classify all the equilibria.

(60 marks)

5. (a) Use a truncation of the Taylor series to derive Euler's method for the numerical approximations \hat{y}_n of the initial value problem

$$y' = F(x, y), \quad y(x_0) = y_0 \quad (*)$$

at the values $x_n = x_0 + hn, n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

where h is the step size.

(25 marks)

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- (b) Using Euler's method with $h = 0.1$, find approximations \hat{y}_1 and \hat{y}_2 to the values $y(0.1)$ and $y(0.2)$ for the initial value problem

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2e^{-x} - y, \quad y(0) = 1. \quad (**)$$

(25 marks)

- (c) Use an integrating factor or otherwise to show that the exact solution to $(**)$ is

$$y = 2xe^{-x} + e^{-x}.$$

Compute the errors (up to 4 decimal places) between the Euler approximations $\hat{y}_1 = \hat{y}(0.1)$ and $\hat{y}_2 = \hat{y}(0.2)$ from part (b) and the exact solutions $y(0.1)$ and $y(0.2)$.

(25 marks)

- (d) The Runge-Kutta method for approximating the solution $y(x_{n+1})$ of $(*)$ at the point $x_{n+1} = x_0 + (n+1)h$ is given by

$$\hat{y}_{n+1} = \hat{y}_n + \frac{1}{6}(k_1 + 2k_2 + 2k_3 + k_4)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} k_1 &= hF(x_n, \hat{y}_n) \\ k_2 &= hF\left(x_n + \frac{1}{2}h, \hat{y}_n + \frac{1}{2}k_1\right) \\ k_3 &= hF\left(x_n + \frac{1}{2}h, \hat{y}_n + \frac{1}{2}k_2\right) \\ k_4 &= hF(x_n + h, \hat{y}_n + k_3). \end{aligned}$$

Use this method with $h = 0.1$ to find an approximation \hat{y}_1 to the value $y(0.1)$ of problem $(**)$.

(25 marks)

1. Pertimbangkan persamaan pembezaan

$$x^2 y'' + (x^2 + x)y' - y = 0, \quad x > 0,$$

- (a) Tunjukkan bahawa $x = 0$ adalah titik singular sekata.

(15 markah)

- (b) Dengan mencuba penyelesaian dalam bentuk

$$y = x^r \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n,$$

tunjukkan bahawa punca bagi persamaan indeksan adalah $r = \pm 1$.

(30 markah)

- (c) Untuk $r = 1$, tunjukkan bahawa satu penyelesaian tak bersandar linear adalah

$$y_1 = x \left[1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k 2}{(k+2)!} x^k \right]$$

(25 markah)

- (d) Cari penyelesaian Frobenius kedua yang bersepadan dengan punca indeksan $r = -1$.

(30 markah)

2. Pertimbangkan masalah nilai sempadan Sturm-Liouville

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(p(x) \frac{dy}{dx} \right) + (q(x) + \lambda r(x)) y = 0$$

$$\alpha_1 y(a) + \alpha_2 y'(a) = 0$$

$$\beta_1 y(b) + \beta_2 y'(b) = 0,$$

di mana $p(x)$, $p'(x)$, $q(x)$ dan $r(x)$ adalah selanjar dalam selang $a \leq x \leq b$.

- (a) Terangkan maksud sebutan 'nilai eigen' dan 'fungsi eigen'.

(25 markah)

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- (b) Tunjukkan bahawa jika $\phi_n(x)$ dan $\phi_m(x)$ adalah masing-masing fungsi eigen yang bersepadan dengan nilai eigen berbeza λ_n and λ_m , maka

$$\int_a^b \phi_n(x) \phi_m(x) r(x) dx = 0.$$

(40 markah)

- (c) Andaikan fungsi $f(x)$ yang diberi boleh dikembangkan sebagai siri tak terhingga fungsi eigen $\phi_n(x)$ dalam bentuk

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n \phi_n(x).$$

Terbitkan ungkapan untuk c_n .

(35 markah)

3. (a) Tuliskan persamaan pembezaan

$$x(1-x)y'' - 2xy' + \lambda y = 0, \quad 0 < x < 1$$

dalam bentuk persamaan Sturm-Liouville.

(40 marks)

- (b) Cari nilai eigen dan fungsi eigen bagi masalah nilai sempadan

$$\begin{aligned} x^3 y'' + 3x^2 y' + \lambda xy &= 0, & 1 \leq x \leq e \\ y(1) &= 0, & y(e) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

(60 markah)

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- 4 (a) Diberi persamaan pembezaan autonomous tak linear

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = y^2(y^2 - 1),$$

- (i) cari semua titik kritikal dan tulis penyelesaian keseimbangannya,
- (ii) lakar graf $\frac{dy}{dt}$ lawan y ,
- (iii) huraikan perilaku jangka panjang penyelesaian dan nyatakan kestabilan penyelesaian keseimbangan.

(40 markah)

- (b) Suatu model matematik bagi perilaku dua spesis P dan Q yang berinteraksi diuraikan oleh dua persamaan pembezaan

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = x(7 - 2x) - 3xy, \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = y(10 - 2y) - 4xy,$$

di mana $x(t)$ and $y(t)$ adalah masing-masing populasi ketumpatan dua spesis tersebut. Cari dan kelaskan titik keseimbangan sistem tersebut.

(60 markah)

5. (a) Gunakan pangkasasi siri Taylor untuk menerbitkan kaedah Euler bagi memperolehi penghampiran berangka \hat{y}_n bagi masalah nilai awal

$$y' = F(x, y), \quad y(x_0) = y_0 \quad (*)$$

pada nilai $x_n = x_0 + hn, n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

di mana h adalah saiz langkah.

(25 markah)

- (b) Gunakan kaedah Euler dengan $h = 0.1$, untuk mencari penghampiran \hat{y}_1 and \hat{y}_2 kepada nilai $y(0.1)$ and $y(0.2)$ bagi masalah nilai awal

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2e^{-x} - y, \quad y(0) = 1. \quad (**)$$

(25 markah)

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- (c) Dengan menggunakan faktor pengkamir atau cara lain, tunjukkan penyelesaian tepat bagi (**) adalah

$$y = 2xe^{-x} + e^{-x}.$$

Kirakan ralat (sehingga 4 tempat perpuluhan) di antara penghampiran Euler

$\hat{y}_1 = \hat{y}(0.1)$ and $\hat{y}_2 = \hat{y}(0.2)$ daripada bahagian (b) dengan penyelesaian tepat $y(0.1)$ dan $y(0.2)$.

(25 markah)

- (d) Kaedah Runge-Kutta untuk penyelesaian penghampiran $y(x_{n+1})$ bagi (*)

di titik $x_{n+1} = x_0 + (n+1)h$ diberi oleh

$$\hat{y}_{n+1} = \hat{y}_n + \frac{1}{6}(k_1 + 2k_2 + 2k_3 + k_4),$$

di mana

$$k_1 = hF(x_n, \hat{y}_n),$$

$$k_2 = hF\left(x_n + \frac{1}{2}h, \hat{y}_n + \frac{1}{2}k_1\right),$$

$$k_3 = hF\left(x_n + \frac{1}{2}h, \hat{y}_n + \frac{1}{2}k_2\right),$$

$$k_4 = hF(x_n + h, \hat{y}_n + k_3).$$

Guna kaedah ini dengan $h = 0.1$ untuk mencari penghampiran \hat{y}_1 bagi nilai $y(0.1)$ untuk masalah (**).

(25 markah)

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